THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

WASHINGTON, JULY 12, 1853.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

The Baltimore American of the 8th instant, in a leading editorial article commenting on my late piece in the National Intelligencer headed the "Question of the Day," charges me with blind, I might say insane, admiration of Russia. I deny the truth of To the Editors of the National Inte the charge, and might rebut it by a charge of counter blind on the other side.

The rebutting matter would have been sent to the foun-tain-head, but as nearly all I have ever wrote on the subject of Bus is has appeared in the National Intelligencer, my defence, if inserted in the Baltimore American, would my defence, if inserted in the Baltimore American, would in a manner be lost. I have therefore to request that my defence be laid before those who have read all that I ever wrote on Russia. When writing on any subject, whether it affected Russia or any other nation. I have described things as they appeared to be in themselves, and not as I might desire them to be.

The article of the Baltimore American above mentioned is, in some of its parts, highly complimentary to me, but in others is so far the contrary as to do me extreme injustice. Whence do the Editors of the American derive their data for charging me with "strong admiration for Russia ?" and whence their right, under this blank charge, to assail me for the expression of opinion? Their data is not obtained from the article quoted; and I may repeat, that, when writing or lecturing on general or special history, I have done what would have been beneficial if more generally put into practice. I have placed the subject er bjects before me, and judged and spoke of it or them as their merits appeared to justify. Whether giving expression to my thoughts from the chair of a lecturer or at the desk, however well or ill I may have succeeded, I have always endeavored to view the subjects treated as they wate views of what I considered they ought to be. On history the mental vision ought to be unobscured by pre-judice, and I have as far as possible removed from before me all false media. Take the United States and Russia, for instance, and view the Governments of either through the media of the other, and nothing but distortion would appear; but take either or both by individual principles. nd very different judgments would be formed. It may be reasonably doubted whether Europe contains a single Government under which the people of the United States would, with their habits of thought, live contented. In point of fact, we of the United States can say or think no worse of European despotism than do Europeans of our freedom, which they regard as licentiousness.

"In his strong admiration of Russia," says the Baltiprejudices of the christian world in her favor." To this offusion I must reply by an unqualified denial of its truth, and add, that if it were true, then I, a poor old man close upon seventy-eight years, has set himself up as the chamion of Russia, and the Baltimore author has come forward to do battle for Turkey. This state of things, when the Emperor Nicholas comes to know it, must cast a damper on his plans and moderate his ambition-perhaps change his policy and save the Turks!

The subject, however, concerns the world, and is far too serious for levity. How is it that in the speeches and dissertations on the present condition of the people of the original seat of christianity, nothing is said of restoring it to the rightful owners—the posterity of the founders of the power of a minority-for such are the Turks-and restore the country to the Greeks, or, more comprehensive. ly, to the christians, who form an immense majority of the Turkish Empire?

The original Provinces of the Asiatic Roman Empire, now included in Asiatic Turkey, in which was rocked infant christianity, were Asia Minor, Judea, Paphlagonia, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Media. Now, if really an hon-est desire was felt to place a barrier to Russia, on any for himself than for a master. safe basis, why not say to the Turks, "You have had your day as masters since 1453 of the city of Constantinople, and of what was included in the Greek empire of the Middle Ages; now change places, and let Mohammed give place in turn to the original proprietors whom you dispossessed by force."

"In his hestility to the Turkish Empire." &c. comcommenting, and its tenor comports well with my "strong tond and my poor self differ in age as may be easily calculated.

pity who supposes, from any word I have ever spoken or written, that I expect or wish for an alliance between two nations differing so essentially in position and every other nations differing so essentially in position and every other ly saw the material the young man was made of, and the duty to please or oblige him. Of this his relations with principle of political life. And those also have my pity, sistance to mental and physical suffering, and avenge him- handle by which he was to be worked. That material good, and as far as in their power contribute to produce the very evil they pretend to deprecate.

"No European Power has conducted itself in a more friendly manner towards America (United States) than Russia; the relations of the two countries have all along been of an amicable and satisfactory kind."—(Vide Lyman's Statistics, chap. ii., page 423.)

In the intercourse of private life, were we to express in hostile tones to those with whom we daily associate every thing we disapproved of, what would be the consequence? As to myself, I repeat that I have from early to latter age schooled myself to view matters and things as they presented themselves, and not as I might wish them to be.

In conclusion, I assert unhesitatingly that the condition of the Greek population of Turkey at this moment is distressful in the extreme. The writer who has taken such umbrage at my statements, and has so much distorted my opinion, has either mistaken the true position of the Greeks of Turkey or kept it out of view. He states that they, the Greeks, deprecate the interference of Russia; that they are ready even to take up arms in favor of the Turks; that, in fine, they dread a war between the Turks and any of the christian Powers. Well may the christian Greeks dread being sacrificed between the hostile parties. After some length of time spent in war, the strife will come to a close by a peace between the belligerents, and the Greeks be left to the tender mercies of their former masters, the Turks. If any real sentiment of humanity prevailed, or of magnanimous policy, the countries formerly included in the Greek Empire would, if a change must take place, be restored to the Greeks, who have been and continue to be the rightful owners of the country. But that would not satisfy British policy. Such a revolution would bring general European policy, power, and influence too near WILLIAM DARBY.

FOURTH OF JULY AT HAVANA .- On the 4th of July Ame-FOURTH OF JULY AT HAVANA.—On the 4th of July Americans at Havana had a supper celebration at the Dominica. A tablet was displayed representing on one side Gen. Washington and the flag of the Union affectionately interfolded with the Spanish, indicating the friendship that subsisted at the perilous period of our history. The reverse gave a good portrait of the Queen. The scene, it is said, was pleasant, and the whole appropriate for the

The officers of the various lines of railroads extending The officers of the various lines of railroads extending from Terra Haute and Cincifinati to Niagara Falls have issued invitations to a large number of Southern and Western editors to make a trip to the mighty cataract. The tickets allow each gentleman to take a lady with him. The Cleveland Herald says "the project is a magnificent one, and in keeping with the wholesale liberality of Western railroad and steamboat enterprise."

SUICIDE OF BROKERS IN PARIS.—A French letter a that a dozen or more stock-jobbers of Paris have blown out their brains in consequence of the fluctuation of the stock exchange during the agitation of the Turkish ques-tion. This is taking the Emperor's ultimatum more se-riously than the Turk. FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Entrons : As allusion is not unfrequently made in print to Chinese coolies, or laborers, as the term plies, permit one who has lived much among that people and who, moreover, has had some fifteen years' experience of that particular class, to state the result of that

CHINESE COOLIES.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known that the lower or working part of the Chinese population is by no means disinclined to seek out of China opportunities to better their condition and fortune. For this object they voluntarily embark, by ten thousands, aboard of the junks which leave the southern ports of China yearly, early in the northeast monsoon, for the straits of Malacca, and for other of the islands of the Malayan archipelago. There are two classes of coolies, those from Shanghai and other northern places, generally known in the countries thereabouts as Hokeans and Fookeans. These usually pay their passage, whilst the other class, from Canton and Macao, having no means at hand to defray their expenses, are received aboard of the junks on speculation. These latter are more numerous than the others, and are disposed of on arrival on the best possible terms; that is, an able hand for the sum of from ten to fifteen dollars, which is paid to the captain of the junk by an employer, engages to work for the employer for one year without wages, but receiving meanwhile food and lodging, and certain articles of clothing, amounting altogether to the sum of twenty dollars; thus the service of an able man is had for about thirtytwo dollars for a whole year. They are seldom given to agriculture, and are mostly engaged by tradesmen and merchants and for house servants, particularly as cooks. The Hokeans and Fookeans, on the contrary, devote themselves to gardening and husbandry, and, being free to let themselves out to the best advantage, they usually obtain from three to four dollars per month, with or without food from the employer, as may be agreed upon. By the saving of their wages, in a few years they are in a position to have a garden, or a cane field, or a pepper were in themselves, without warping them to suit any pri- and gambier plantation of their own, and when, after years of industry, they find themselves in a condition to return to their own country, they depart with the fruits of their industry.

The Southern Chinese, or the Canton and Macao man after serving his twelve months of engagement, during which time he has acquired a knowledge of the country and of the Malay language, and looked sharply around him for the best business agoing, takes a share in a Kongsee; that is, he joins a company or association of brick-makers, or lumber and timber sawyers; or perhaps his master was a tailor, or barber, or shopkeeper, and having learned the trade, he sets up for himself, and most always goes on prospering. For though he be a little addicted to gambling, he has not yet arrived at the higher civilization of drowning his senses in libations of smashes more article, "Mr. Dansy would serve her by arousing the juleps, brandy cocktails, &c.; but he carefully lays up money to enjoy a green old age in his native land.

Having for a term of about fifteen years employe gangs of from eighty to a hundred and upwards of Chinese coolies, on an estate out of China, I had an opportunity of forming an opinion of them in the capacity of agriculturists, tradesmen, and servants, and that opinion, on the whole, is very favorable to them, as I found them generally punctual to their engagements, industrious, and honest. They entered yearly into written engagements A small volunteer corps was then on the Delaware. He thought. He spoke frequently in Congress, always to the to serve for a twelvemonth at the various rates of wages, according to the nature of the work, as follows: To field laborers, from three to four dollars per month; to carpenters and masons, six and eight dollars; blacksmiths and steam-engine tenders, ten and twelve dollars; serchristianity? Do we hear aught of a coalition to suppress vants, four and five dollars, they finding themselves in food and clothing, and drawing half the above rates of wages monthly, the other half payable at the end of the time of engagement. For this they worked ten hours the people of both the European and Asiatic Provinces of daily, that is, from 6 A. M. to 11, and from 1 to 6 P. M. But a few years experience proved that it was in every lina, then the theatre of the enemy's operations. He had and did not cease this labor until advancing age rendered way more satisfactory to all concerned to give them a his share in all the hardships and disasters of that trying him unable to stand the hot sun of the summer—the only direct interest in the products of their labor than fixed wages. Being very freedy in the accumulation of money, the Chinaman works with greater good will and energy treat across the upper part of North Carolina. He was the last he tried it, and found the Handel and Haydn preside o'er the choir.

Great complaints are made of the coolies whilst or shipboard and after their arrival at distant places, arising the crossing of the Americans and the coming up of the when I see at Washington robustious men going through in most instances from inattention to their peculiar habits British, arrested the pursuit of Cornwallis, and enabled a scene of supplication, tribulation, and degradation to and education; that is, by insisting that a people who do Greene to allow some rest to his wearied and exhausted obtain office which the salvation of the soul does not imevery thing contrarywise from what we are wont to do must be compelled to adopt instanter our own modes. The Chinese, from his seclusion from the other people of from the Governor of North Carolina requiring him to atmences one of the paragraphs of the article on which I am the earth, contracts narrow and exclusive notions, the tend a meeting of the General Assembly, of which he had the season was good, two when bad—purchased the exworld I either love or admire, and that country became his own, and looking upon his country as a paradise, he dent being talked of through the camp came to the knowof age on the 4th July, 1776, and I was born on the 14th looks with disdain upon the stranger with the red, yellow, ledge of the general. Greene was a man himself and able guests in his house, from the President to the day laborof August, 1775; therefore the country of my preference or black skin and hair, arrayed in such strange and fan- to know a man. He felt at once that, if this report was ers-no other title being necessary to enter his house but and my poor self differ in age as may be easily calculated.

I may look on, however, as a spectator, and see how other countries proceed in their respective political careers.

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In the article upon which I am comment in this report was the tonce that the to In the article upon which I am commenting I am made pride, what may be supposed to be the feelings of a Chi- for the reason of this unexpected conduct—this prefer- Esq., the other to William Eaton, Esq., of Roanoke, my to anticipate an alliance between the United States and nese when he finds himself roughly treated, too often Russia. I have, on already demonstrated principles, anti- harshly so, by people for whom he entertains the most General Assembly? Mr. Macon answered him, in his ry; and, above all, he was rich enough to pay as he went, profound contempt, and who in his own land he would call foreign devils? Is it strange that a constant series of of the British many times, but had never seen their backs, written, that I expect or wish for an alliance between two what he conceives to be unbearable humiliation and de- and meant to stay in the army till he did. Greene instantthough they deserve comeding else, who return evil for self on his tormenters? I have seen much of this; and of was patriotism; that handle a sense of duty; and laying to defend him in the theatre at Philadelphia when mewhat to them is the worst of all, the deliberate cutting off hold of this handle he quickly worked the young soldier of their quieu or tail, the greatest offence that can be offer- into a different conclusion from the one that he had ared to a Chinese. One of them, a very reputable and rived at. He told him he could do more good as a memyour power of conception."

And why is this? Plainly because their native habits, education, and customs are not understood or studied. The planter insists on this man, newly landed, and so full of home prejudices, working alongside of and being treated in all things like his black-skinned and woolly-headed | war ended. fellow-laborers, who probably he sees for the first time. and who from the bottom of his soul he believes to be or feelings, he is immediately treated as a stubborn and

rebellious spirit, and punished accordingly. In a few words, such are the difficulties attending the employing of Chinese coolies, which a little reflection and it until Greene turned upon him at Guilford. Washingleration on the part of Europeans would in most instances obviate. Whilst the planters of the islands of Bourbon and the Mauritius, who imported them, could do design to capture Clinton and his army (the French fleet nothing with them by injudiciously treating them as black | co-operating) in that city, and thereby putting an end to fellows, the planters of the straits of Malacca and of Java, more familiar with their babits, rejoiced that they had at hand such efficient and intelligent laborers. They are commonly a timid people, and are easily disconcerted by harsh language and rough treatment, infinitely more so than white or black people. In their own country they are unaccustomed to see their superiors fly into a paroxysm of passion; for, like other Asiatics, such demonstrations are considered extremely undignified and unbecoming; and whatever may be the amount of cruel punishment that a superior inflicts on an inferior, still it is ordered or done without any apparent ruffle of temper.

The exercise of a little patience, or forbearance, or consideration on the part of Europeans, would not fail of avoiding very much of the trouble they have now, and would bring much more in favor the now condemned J. B.

SAM PATCH COME AGAIN .- A couple of gentlemen wer SAN PATCH COME AGAIN.—A couple of gentlemen were walking quietly across the wire bridge yesterday evening, and when about the middle one of them stripped off his clothes, except pantaloons, and jumped off into the river, a distance of about one hundred and fifty feet. He swam to the shore, and came up uninjured, except that he was very fatigued. The gentleman declined giving his name, but we understand that he is employed in the manufacturing works. This is certainly a capital way to cool off this warm weather, but most persons would prefer a shorter jump.—Nashville Whig.

COL. BENTON'S HISTORY.

Anno 1828-J. Quincy Adams President.-Retiring of Mr. Macon.

Philosophic in his temperament and wise in his conluct, governed in all his actions by reason and judgment, and deeply imbued with Bible images, this virtuous and patriotic man (whom Mr. Jefferson called "the last of years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourfor retirement had come-the time fixed by himself, but fixed upon conviction and for well-considered reasons, and inexorable to him as if fixed by fate. To the friends who urged him to remain to the end of his term, and who innada. He resigned his Senatorial honors as he had worn them, meekly, unostentatiously, in a letter of thanks and gratitude to the General Assembly of his State, and gave turmoil of life and the stillness of eternity. He had nine years of this tranquil enjoyment, and died without pain or suffering June 29th, 1837, characteristic in death as in ife. It was eight o'clock in the morning when he felt that the supreme hour had come, had himself full-dressed with his habitual neatness, walked in the room and lay upon the bed, by turns conversing kindly with those who were about him, and showing by his conduct that he was ready and waiting, but hurrying nothing. It was the death of Socrates, all but the hemlock, and in that full faith of which the Grecian sage had only a glimmering. He directed his own grave on the point of a sterile ridge,

quit his books, joined it, served a term, returned to point, and briefly and wisely; and was one of those war. British fleets and armies appeared there, strongly his chair and getting back into it than many others did den flooding of that river, in the brief interval between and the refuser of all office. How often I think of him men. In this camp, destitute of every thing and with gloomy prospects ahead, a summons came to Mr. Macon his herds yielded an ample supply of domestic productionality. Having hardly heard of any other people but people of his county. He refused to go; and the inci- the farm did not produce. He was not rich, but rich ence for a suffering camp over a comfortable seat in the early school-fellow and friend for more than half a centuquaint and sententious way, that he had seen the faces sensible man, once told me in Hong Kong, when speaking ber of the General Assembly than as a soldier; that in in very bitter terms of a certain functionary, "How can the army he was but one man, and in the General As-I speak otherwise of a man who for a slight offence sembly he might obtain many, with the supplies they orders the tails of my countrymen to be cut off? Why, needed, by showing the destitution and suffering which sir, how can that man after his tail is cut off present he had seen in the camp, and that it was his duty to go. himself to his family, his friends, before his own people? This view of duty and usefulness was decisive. Mr. Mative office, even the highest the President could give; but
He cannot, sir. He cannot smile; he is degraded beyond
on obeyed the Governor's summons; and by his reprenot above the lowest the people could give, taking that of
limprovements like these distant far may they be,
limpro sentations contributed to obtain the supplies which en-And then, again, equally serious complaints are made of abled Greene to turn back and face Cornwallis, fight them by planters of the former slave-owning colonies. him, cripple him, drive him further back than he had ad- nepotism and all quartering of his connexions on the vanced, (for Wilmington is south of Camden,) disable him from remaining in the South, (of which, up to the battle vice, with the absolute friendship of many Administraof Guilford, he believed himself to be master,) and send-

ing him to Yorktown, where he was captured, and the The philosephy of history has not yet laid hold of the battle of Guilford, its consequences and effects. That paper money and the paper system, and was accustomed so many black devils! If the Chinese objects to what he battle made the capture at Yorktown. The events are considers a degradation, unable to express his thoughts told in every history: their connexion and dependance in none. It broke up the plan of Cornwallis in the South, and changed the plan of Washington in the North. Cornwallis was to subdue the Southern States, and was doing ton was occupied with Sir Henry Clinton, then in New York, with 12,000 British troops. He had formed the heroic the war. All his preparations were going on for that never expressed faith in the honor and integrity of a man grand consummation when he got the news of the battle of Guilford, the retreat of Cornwallis to Wilmington, his inability to keep the field in the South, and his return northward through the lower part of Virginia. He saw his advantage-an easier prey-and the same result, if successful. Cornwallis or Clinton, or either of them captured, would put an end to the war. Washington changed his plan, deceived Clinton, moved rapidly upon the weaker general, captured him and his 7,000 men, and ended gve it in his own words, as copied from his will, to wit: er general, captured him and his 7,000 men, and ended the war. The battle of Guilford put that capture into Washington's hands, and thus Guilford and Yorktown became connected; and the philosophy of history shows their dependance, and that the lesser event was father to the greater. The State of North Carolina gave General Greene 25,000 acres of Western land for that day's work, now worth a million of dollars; but the day itself has not yet obtained its proper place in American history.

The military life of Mr. Macon finished with his departure from the camp on the Yadkin, and his civil pubic life commenced on his arrival at the General Assembly, to which he had been summoned—that civil public life in which he was continued above forty years by free elections-Representative in Congress under Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, and long the Speaker of never subscribed for new books, giving as a reason to the the House; Senator in Congress under Madison, Monroe,

the Senate, and until voluntarily declining; twice refusking any office but that to which he was elected; and re- his own choice, (Mr. Crawford;) and, when a reason was signing his last Senatorial term when it was only halfrun. But a characteristic trait remains to be told of his military life-one that has neither precedent or imitation, (the never attend another. He always were the same dressexample of Washington being out of the line of compari- that is to say, a suit of the same material, cut, and color son:) he refused to receive pay or to accept promotion, and served three years as a private through mere devotion the Romans") had long fixed the term of his political ex- to his country. And all the long length of his life was always replaced by a new one before it showed age. He istence at the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit conformable to this patriotic and disinterested beginning; of manly life: "The days of our years are threescore and thus the patriotic principles of the future Senator cambric stock, a fine fur hat with a brim to it, fair topwere all revealed in early life, and in the obscurity of an boots-the boot outside of the pantaloon, on the principle score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow, for it unknown situation. Conformably to this beginning, he that leather was stronger than cloth. He would wear no is soon cut off, and we fly away." He touched that age in refused to take any thing under the modern acts of Con- man's honors, and when complimented on the report on 1828, and, true to all his purposes, he was true to his re-solve in this, and executed it with the quietude and inthe Panama mission, which, as chairman of the Committee of the revolution, and voted against them all, saying they had suffered alike, (citizens and military,) and all been rewarded together in the establishment of independence; that the debt to the army had been settled by pay, by pensions to the wounded, by half-pay and land to the officiated continental paper money, from which the civil functionaries who performed service, and the farmers who furnished supplies, suffered as much as any. On this principle he vated against the bell for Lefaustre and industry the bell for Lefaustre against the lefaustre against the lefaustre against the bell for Lefaustre against the lefaustre against the bell for Lefaustre against the difference of an ordinary transaction. He was in the had suffered alike, (citizens and military,) and all been he would answer, "Yes; it is a good report; Tazewell middle of a third Senatorial term, and in the full posses- rewarded together in the establishment of independence; wrote it." Left to himself, he was ready to take the last sion of all his faculties of mind and body; but his time that the debt to the army had been settled by pay, by sisted that his mind was as good as ever, he would an- who furnished supplies, suffered as much as any. On this garded the programme, and, as the elect of the elect of all swer that it was good enough yet to let him know that he ought to quit office before his mind quit him, and that he did not mean to risk the fate of the Archbishop of Gre- sots, and refused to take any thing under them, (for the form of voting for President and Vice President, and

He directed his own grave on the point of a sterile ridge, (where nobody would wish to plough,) and covered with a pile of rough finit-stone, (which nobody would wish to plough,) and covered with a pile of rough finit-stone, (which nobody would wish to plough,) and covered with a pile of rough finit-stone, (which nobody would wish to plough,) and covered with a pile of rough finit-stone, (which nobody would wish to plough,) and covered with a pile of rough finit-stone, (which nobody would wish to plough finit-stone) have a pile of rough finit-stone, which he sill desirable to those who are in-this rock the best security for that undisturbed repose of the bones which is still desirable to those who are in-different to monuments.

In almost all strongly-marked characters there is usually some incident or sign in early life which-shows that character and reveals to the close observer the type of the future man. So it was with Mr. Macon. His firm ness, his patriotism, his self-denial, his devotion to duty and disregard of office and emolument; his modesty, integrity, self-control, and subjection of conduct to the convictions of reason and the dictates of virtue, all so steadily victions of reason and the dictates of virtue, all so steadily victions of reason and only confirmed in the subsequent public victions of a long, beautiful, and exalted carreer.

He was effect exemplified and respectable, and never noting their victions of a long beautiful, and exalted carreer.

He was effect and monoment of the Republicans of the sing great content in the first seven of the Republican of the fill and perfect exemplification of the full make the was a scenario of the Repu ington, admired the varied abilities and high qualities tist persuasion," as he was accustomed to express it. He was of that age, and a student at Princeton College, at cult of all things, judging political opponents, to whom the time of the Declaration of American Independence. he would do no wrong, not merely in word or act, but in Princeton, and resumed his studies. In the year 1778 speakers which Mr. Jefferson described Dr. Franklin to the Southern States had become a battle-field, big with be-a speaker of no pretension and great performance. their own fate, and possibly involving the issue of the who spoke more good sense while he was getting up out of supported by the friends of the British cause; and the in long discourses; and he suffered no reporter to dress conquest of the South was fully counted upon. Help was up a speech for him. He was above the pursuit of wealth, needed in these States; and Mr. Macon, quitting college, but also above dependance and idleness; and, like an old returned to his native county in North Carolina, joined a Roman of the elder Cato's time, worked in the fields at | "Horrible accident (no one to blame!) militia company as a private, and marched to South Carothe head of his slaves in the intervals of public duty:
On the air-line road. The new lightning train
than the theatre of the enemy's operations. He had time; was at the fall of Fort Moultrie, surrender of season of the year when Senatorial duties left him at libin the camp on the left bank of the Yadkin when the sud- sun too hot for him—then sixty years of age, a Senator, pose upon the vilest sinner! His fields, his flocks, and enough to dispense hospitality and charity, to receive all

> naced by some naval and military officers for words spoken in debate, and deemed offensive to their professions; yet, when Speaker of the House of Representatives, he displaced Mr. Randolph from the head of the "So I beg you to take your sewing and knitting, Committee of Ways and Means, because the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, because the chairman of the committee should be on terms of political friendship. And spend the next week in my snug little home. with the Administration, which Mr. Randolph had then ceased to be with Mr. Jefferson's. He was above Execu- With a pitiful sigh for this care-stricken man. justice of the peace in his county and refusing that of Postmaster-General at Washington. He was opposed to Government; and in the course of his forty-years' sertions and the perfect respect of all, he never had office didate for the Vice-Presidency, but took the place of elector on the Van Buren ticket in 1836. He was against paper money and the paper system. to present the strong argument against it in the simple her for one of those strong-minded, coarse-grained women that this was a hard-money Government, made by hard-money men, who had seen the evils of paper money, and meant to save their posterity from it. He was opposed to securityships, and held that no man ought to be entangled in the affairs of another, and that the interssted parties alone-those who expected to find their profit in the transaction-should bear the bad consequences, as well as enjoy the good ones, of their own dealings He never called any one "friend" without being so; and vithout acting up to the declaration when the occasion required it. Thus, in constituting his friend Weldon N. Edwards, Esq. his testamentary and sole executor, with large discretionary powers, he left all to his honor, and forbid him to account to any court or power for the manrer in which he should execute that trust. This prohibition was so characteristic and so honorable to both parties, and has been so well justified by the event, that I

and never to owe a dollar to any man.

He was steadfast in his friendships, and would stake

And the event has proved that his judgment, as always, committed no mistake when it bestowed that confidence. He had his peculiarities-idiosyncracies, if any one pleases-but they were born with him, suited to him, be coming in him, constituting a part of his character, and necessary to its completeness. He never subscribed to charities, but gave, and freely, according to his means—

ing to be Postmaster-General under Jefferson; never ta- dential Caucus of 1824, although it was sure to nominate wanted, gave it in the brief answer that he attended one once and they cheated him, and he had said that he would superfine navy blue-the whole suit from the same piece. and in the fashion of the time of the Revolution, and was neat in his person, always wore fine linen, a fine the modern revolutionary pensions and land bounty acts, and refused to take any thing under them, (for many were applicable to himself.)

His political principles were deep-rooted, innate, subject to no change and to no machinery of party. He was been been constructions in the broad sense of the word, as signifying a capacity in the people for self-government, and in its party sense as in favor of a plain and economical administration of the Federal Government, and against latitudinary man, not in the hackneyed sense of the word, but only where principle was concerned, and was independent of party in all his social relations, and in all the proceedings which he disapproved. Of this he gave a strong instance in the case of Gen. Hamilton, whom he deemed shoonable and patriotic, and utterly refused to be concerned in a movement proposed to him. He venerated Washington, admired the varied abilities and high qualities with party and acts and in the present of the form of voting for President and Vice Presiding officer of the association which has raised this constitutional number of two-thirds, and the vote was the sense of the work word as the vote was a member, obtained in th to repose at home that interval of thought and quietude Democratic in the broad sense of the word, as signifying a tie, claimed his constitutional right to vote as a member, which every wise man would wish to place between the a capacity in the people for self-government, and in its obtained it, gave the vote, made the two-thirds, and car-

In which our life passes day by day! In fancy, like Rip Van Winkle, we'll sleep For a season, and then at the world take a peep.

Let us take up a paper and see if we then Can gain by its reading an insight so clear That things in their own true light shall appear.

Paragraph first some surprise must awaken : "The new chosen President, Miss Lucy Bacon, Passed through this city; also in her suite The Secretary of War, Miss Nelly Foote."

Killed all the passengers, and burnt up the cars.

Orpheus strikes the harp and Apollo the lyre."

"Plain sewing done here by Jonathan Baker;"
"Charles Smith, milliner, cloak and dress maker;"
"Jenny Brown, butcher;" "Alice Lee drives a hack;"
"Phæbe Gray's omnibus to Charlestown and back."

Moustaches for ladies, whiskers and canes : Edith Montrose cures bruises and sprains, Lectures on surgery, amputates limbs;

Dorothy Dongleby, attorney at law;
"New livery stable, by Imogene Shaw;"
"Captain Jane Swift has a steamboat for sale;"
"Shirts made by Paul Jones: call without fall."

The New York Tribune now seems to appear Too spiritual far for this mundane sphere. Walter Scott writes the stories, Will Shakspeare the plays Ben Franklin sets type in these latter days

A glance at the firesides, and then we have done, Mr. Randolph gave a signal instance. He drew a knife A half-finished letter the secret discloses.

"Dear Joe, having mended my little boy's stocking, I write a few lines while the cradle I'm rocking.
My wife in the senate, my daughters at sea, I find I'm as lonely as well I can be.

Bring patterns for aprons and frocks when you come."

A sharp and free notice, but discriminating and just

and kind withal: "FERN DEAVES."-We have turned over these "leaves with an unexpected pleasure. We confess that the news-paper specimens of "Fanny Fern's" productions that we the same time there was a latent lack of refinement of thought and expression that often left us to doubt the genuineness of the author's femininity. At best, we took light in assuming masculine strength and grossness, and who are always bordering as closely on vulgarity as petticoats and public decency will allow. In other words, one of that class of loose-worded writers who contemn delicacy as a weakness, and pride themselves on hand-

ling the most sacred subjects without gloves.
Fanny's "Portfolio"—an elegant volume of 400 pages—gives us a very different idea of her character as a woman and her genius as a writer. It is filled with short mis-cellaneous sketches, touching a vast variety of subjects: and we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the mos readable and remarkable books of the day. It contains pictures of love, of beauty, and of suffering here equal to the best sketches of Dickens. Compared with the graceful "Leaves" of "Grace Greenwood," Fanny Fern has

woven a wreath that is as oak-leaves to clover.

The dedication of her volume wins the reader's heart in advance; and as he proceeds he finds himself in a very April of miles and tears

The dedication we have alluded to is as follows :

ONE WHO HAS "GONE BEFORE" THIS BOOK
IS TEARFULLY AND AFFECTIONATELY

This is not only touchingly affecting in itself, but it pleasantly reminds us of Charles Lamb's exquisite lines to "Hester"—his beautiful little Quaker girl, early loved and early lost:

"My sprightly neighbor, gone before To that unknown and silent shore, Shall we not meet as heretofore Some summer morning?"

[New York Mirror.

the left hand not knowing what the right hand did. He never subscribed for new books, giving as a reason to the soliciting agent that nobody purchased his tobacco until James Kirbin, of Dover, for \$2,000.

of the Industrial Exhibition at New York, we recur the event to-day to record the beautiful and appropriate

Addresses delivered on the occasion. President Pience appeared upon the platform shortly after two o'clock, amid many manifestations of applause and was briefly introduced to the assemblage, the band

in the mean time playing national airs. The entire audience then rose, and the Right Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT offered up a prayer, which was succeeded by

an anthem from the choir. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., President of the Association for the Exhibition, then delivered the following intro-

ductory address:

hands. (Renewed applause.)
It has fallen and will fall to be the lot of others to wel-

country.

The monument of Daniel Webster, hewn out of French

those not so familiar with the frame-work of our system, that the Government of the Union is not in the most remote degree responsible for our short-comings in this matter, whatever they have been, whatever they may be. With the general objects of our enterprise, sir, you are already familiar: to bring before our countrymen the choicest productions of the genius and skill of the Old World; to make a first exhibition on a national scale of the trophies of the inventive spirit and restless energy of our countrymen; to collect (in the poetical language of a most distinguished stranger, this day for us unhappily not here) a full representation of

"The arts for laxury, the arms for strife,
Inventions for delight and sight and sound;"
to bind together the two hemispheres; to extend the area of commerce and the fraternity of nations. These have been our aims. How far they have been or will be attained it would be most presumptuous for us to say. Recalling to mind the gorgeous and gigantic pageant exhibited in Hyde Park two short years ago; knowing what French genius has undertaken to accomplish in the capital of Continental Europe, that centre of intellectual life and of artistic luxury, it is enough to say that we have desired to do something for the art, for the architecture, for the industry of our beloved country, and that if we shall be hereafter pronounced by competent judges to have succeeded, our dearest wishes will be answered. On some particulars, however, I may for a moment be allowed to dwell. Incomplete as our exhibition yet is, we have what are to us abundant proofs of the interest which it has excited and the results which it will accomplish.

The flag of England, borne by a vessel commissioned by that royal hady who commands the respect of foreign nations as she does the affections of her own people, [applause,] has waved in our waters on this peaceful errand. The national vessel of France is on her way; that of Holland will almost immediately follow. Old armer, from

The national vessel of France is on her way; that of Holland will almost immediately follow. Old armer, from the Tower of London, frowning here, as it did, perhaps, at Cressy, or Poictiers; tapestry and porcelain from the imperial manufactories of France; porcelain and iron from the royal workshops of Prussia, are here or are actually on the water bound hitherward; and I cannot express too strongly our sense of the kindness and courtesy with which our foreign agents have been received abroad, no less than our respect for that liberal and enlightened policy in obedience to the dictates of which the sovereigns of Europe have vied with each other in sending offerings which in other periods of the world would have been made to crowned heads alone. [Applause.]

Nor, sir, are our greetings or acknowledgments yet concluded. I have still to express the extreme satisfaction which we feel in the presence of so many distinguish-

Nor, sir, are our greetings or acknowledgments yet concluded. I have still to express the extreme satisfaction which we feel in the presence of so many distinguished individuals—distinguished by social position, by character, by attainments—from all parts of Europe, from all parts of this continent. The dwellers on the Eastern shores of the Atlantic are here mingled with the representatives of our new empire on the coast of the Pacific; and there are, I believe, here to-day fifteen chief magistrates of as many States of the Confederacy—lights of that constellation of which you, sir, are the central star. [Applause.] We are deeply sensible of this courtesy and kindness; while, sir, we are not so blind or so vainglorious as not fully to understand that the honor is done, not to us, but to you, [renewed applause.] and that the homage of their respect is, above all, paid to the governing power and majesty of the Republic.

May that power and majesty—and I say it with the profoundest reverence—be ever united to and governed by that spirit of peace and good will which is cur direct command from on high, and to contribute to which, in the great family of man, is the best, and purest, and wisest motive that can bring us together in this temple of industry, in this palace of labor. But, cir, I detain my hearers from the pleasure that awaits them. Hereafter I may take some more fitting occasion to state in detail what we have done and what we desire to do, the difficulties we have encountered and the obstacles we have surmounted. To-day my voice is of little moment, except for the echo and the response which it is fortunately destined to awaken. Permit me then, sir, to ask you to let your voice be heard beneath our dome, and to request that you will, by words as well as by your presence, inaugurate this exhibition of the industry of all nations.

that you will, by words as well as by your presence, inau-gurate this exhibition of the industry of all nations.

The President's Reply.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association: In behalf of the gentlemen who are with me, as well as on my own account, I return you my most warm and cordial thanks for the kind expressions with which you have been pleased to receive me. I have come here, sir, to testify the interest I feel and the respect I entertain for this great Industrial Exhibition, designed and calculated to promote all that belongs to the interests of our country. You, sir, and the gentlemen associated with you, have laid a claim upon all of us for thanks that will be enduring. ing. Whatever may be your short-comings of which you have spoken, I can only say that they appear not here; and, so far as I have been able to learn, do not appear at all. Every thing around us reminds us that we are in a utilitarian age—an age where science, instead of being locked up from the admiration of the world, has become tri-

locked up from the admiration of the world, has become tri-butary to the arts, the manufactures, agriculture, and all that goes to promote our social comfort. [Applause.] Sir, if you had achieved no other good than that which you have done in bringing together citizens from all parts of this Union, you would have fulfilled one of the most important missions that can be imposed upon any one of us—that of strengthening the bonds of our Union. [Great applause]

applause.]
Sir, you have done more, and you have already allud-Sir, you have done more, and you have already alluded to it. Your exhibition has brought together men eminent in almost all the walks of life, from every civilized country on the face of the globe. [Applause.] And thus you have done more than could have been done in any other mode to promote that great object, dear to you, dear to me, and dear to my venerable friend near me, (Bishop Wainwright,) peace and good will among men. Applause.]
But, sir, I have not the voice to address you more. Re-

turning you again my thanks, giving you my heart's best wishes for your enterprise, I must conclude.

Six cheers were then given for President PIEROR and three for Mr. SEDOWICK. The organ pealed forth several choruses, and the ceremonies were concluded.